Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 57. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 2920.

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1860. VOL. 4. NO. 11.

JACOB REED. G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL.

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September 2, 1859.-1yr.

CESSNA & SHANNON—
HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN P. REED—
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his services to the Public
☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.
Bedford, Aug. 1. 1859.

O. H. GAITHER—
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt street, two doors east of the Gazette office. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him. [Nov. 4, '59.]

J. C. DICKEN—
Attorney at Law, Pittsburg, Pa
WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
July 1, 1859.-1y.

JOHN BORDER—
GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.
Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.
All guns of my own manufacture warranted.
May 21,'58.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN—
COUNTY SURVEYOR.
WOULD hereby notifiy the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.
April 16, 1858.-tf.

MANN & SPANG—
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence o Maj. Tate.
Aug. 1, 1859. JOB MANN
G. H. SPANG.

J. W. LINGENFELTER—
ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR.
Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.
Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.
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DR. B. F. HARRY—
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.
Aug. 1, 1859.

TO BUILDERS.—
The subscriber is fully preprred to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths.—Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedfod County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice. F. D. BEEGLE.

THE GREAT ISSUE TO BE DECIDED IN NOVEMBER NEXT.

SHALL THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION STAND OR FALL?

SHALL SECTIONALISM TRIUMPH. THE CONSTITUTION BE PERVERTED! AND THE UNION DESTROYED!

OR SHALL WE CONTINUE TO HAVE One Country! One Union! One Constitution! AND ONE GLORIOUS DESTINY?

LINCOLN AND HIS SUPPORTERS.

BEHOLD THE RECORD.

An awful responsibility rests upon the voters of this country! A great, a fearful, a vital issue is to be decided by them on the 6th day of November next! Through the ballot-box, before the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, (we speak most reverently,) and in the eyes of the civilized world, the citizens of this great country will be called upon to decide whether the Constitution and the Union our fathers made shall stand or fall—whether this great Government, the freest and the best the sun of Heaven ever shone upon—shall go on in its high career of prosperity and renown, or be torn asunder by civil war! Disguise it as you may, union or disunion is the question to be decided in November. No man with a thimblefull of brains in his head can fail to see that the triumph of a sectional party, whose avowed object is to war upon the institutions of the other half of the Confederacy, leads inevitably to a dissolution of the Union. Hence it was that the Father of his Country warned us to beware of sectional parties, and to indignantly frown upon the first attempt to alienate one section of the Union from the other. "A house divided against itself cannot stand," holds true in the political as well as the religious world. This war of one section upon the other section can have but one end—the disruption of the Confederacy. If continued, it must lead to estrangement, then hatred, then open and violent altercations, and the dissolution of the bonds that bind us together as one people. How happily and how truly did the great statesman of Kentucky, Henry Clay, express this idea in a speech in the Senate, on the 7 of February, 1849:

"Sir, I am not in the habit of speaking lightly of the possibility of dissolving this happy Union. The Senate know that I have deprecated allusions, on ordinary occasions, to that direful event. The country will testify that, if there be anything in the history of my public career worthy of recollection, it is the truth and sincerity of my ardent devotion to its lasting preservation. But we should be false in our allegiance if we did not discriminate between the imaginary and real dangers by which it may be assailed. Abolitionism should no longer be regarded as an imaginary danger. The abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the free States, as one man, against the inhabitants of the slave States. Union on one side will beget Union on the other, and this process of reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudice, embittered passions, and implacable animosities which ever degraded or deformed human nature. * * * One section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other. The collision of opinion will be quickly followed by the clash of arms. I will not attempt to describe scenes which now happily lie concealed from our view. Abolitionists themselves would shrink back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, conflagrated cities, murdered inhabitants, and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man."

How sadly true, nay, how prophetic, also, are these words of Mr. Clay. The triumph of sectionalism is the downfall of the Republic.—To preserve the Union we must keep the bond our fathers made, and crush out and exterminate this hydra-headed monster of abolitionism. The man who casts his vote for Lincoln, in that act, deliberately, solemnly, and knowingly, votes for a dissolution of the American Union! There is no dodging this position. What are the principles of that sectional party, and what the utterance of the men who formed, lead, and control it? Behold the record!

Before proceeding to the record, however, let us see how, in the speech from which we have already quoted, Mr. Clay sums up the designs of the abolitionists:

"And the third class are the real ultra abolitionists, who are resolved to persevere in the pursuit of their object at all hazards. With this class the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, the prohibition of the removal of slaves from State to State, and the refusal to admit any new State comprising within its limits the institution of domestic slavery, are but so many means conducing to the accomplishment of the ultimate but perilous end at which they avowedly and boldly aim, are but so many short stages in the long and bloody road to the distant goal at which they would finally arrive. Their purpose is abolition—universal abolition; peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must."

How graphically descriptive of the black-republican party of the present day! The picture is true to life.

LINCOLN AND HIS SUPPORTERS IN FAVOR OF THE HIDEOUS DOCTRINE OF NEGRO EQUALITY!

On the 16th of October, 1854, Abraham Lincoln delivered a speech at Peoria, Illinois, in which he used the following language:

"What I do say is, that no man is good enough to govern another man without the other's consent. I say this is the leading principle, the SHEET ANCHOR of American republicanism. Our Declaration of Independence says:

"We hold these truths to be self evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, LIBERTY, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers frow the consent of the governed.'

"I have quoted so much at this time merely to show that according to our ancient faith, the powers of Government are derived from the consent of the governed. Now, the relation of master and slave is *pro tanto* a total violation of this principle. The master not only governs the slave without his consent, but he governs him by a set of rules altogether different from those which he prescribes for himself. Allow ALL the governed an EQUAL VOICE IN THE GOVERNMENT; and that, and that only, is self-government."—Howell's Life of Lincoln, page 276.

Again, in a speech delivered in Chicago, during the last presidential election, which we find published in the Illinois State Journal, the State organ of the black-republican party of Illinois, on the 16th of September, 1856, Mr. Lincoln said:

"That central idea, in our political opinion, at the beginning was, and until recently continued to be, the equality of men. And, although it was always submitted patiently to whatever inequality there seemed to be as a matter of actual necessity, its constant working has been a steady progress toward the PRACTICAL equality of all men.

"Let past differences as nothing be; and with steady eye on the real issue, let us re-inaugurate the good old central ideas of the Republic. We can do it. The human heart is with us: God is with us. We shall again be able not to declare that all the States, as States, are equal, nor yet that all citizens, as citizens, are equal, but renew the broader, better declaration, including both these and much more, that all men are created equal."

Yet, again, in his speech at Chicago on the 10th of July, 1858, Mr. Lincoln said:

"I should like to know if, taking the old Declaration of Independence, which declares that all men are equal upon principle, and making exceptions to it, where will it stop? If one man says it does not mean a negro, why not another say it does not mean some other man? If that declaration is not the truth, let us get the statute book in which we find it and tear it out. Who is so bold as to do it?—If it is not true, let us tear it out. [cries of "No, no!"] Let us stick to it, then, let us stand firmly by it then. * * * * * Let us discard all this quibbling about this man and the other man—this race and that race and the other race being inferior, and therefore they must be placed in an inferior position—discarding the standard that we have left us.—Let us discard all these things, and unite as one people throughout this land until we shall once more stand up declaring that all men are created equal. * * * * I leave you, hoping that the lamp of liberty will burn in your bosoms until there shall no longer be a doubt that ALL MEN are created free and equal."

See the volume of the debates between Lincoln and Douglas, which have been revised by Mr. Lincoln since his nomination for the presidency, pages 23, 24. Salmon P. Chase, twice elected governor of Ohio, and elected last winter United States senator from that State, by the black republican party, was presented with a silver pitcher by the negroes of Cincinnati on the 6th of May, 1845. In response to the presentation, he said:

"In what I have done I cannot claim to have acted from any peculiar consideration of the colored people as a separate and distinct class in the community, but from the simple conviction that all the individuals of that class are members of the community, and, in virtue of their manhood, entitled to every original right enjoyed by any other member. We feel, therefore, that all legal distinction between individuals of the same community, founded in any such circumstance as color, origin, and the like, are hostile to the genius of our institution, and incompatible with the true theory of American liberty. Slavery and oppression must cease or American liberty must perish.

"In Massachusetts, and in most, if not all, the New England States, the colored man and the white are absolutely equal before the law.

"In New York the colored man is restricted as to the right of suffrage by a property qualification. In other respects the same equality prevails.

"I embrace with pleasure this opportunity of declaring my disapprobation of that clause of the constitution which denies to a portion of the colored people the right of suffrage.

"True democracy makes no inquiry about the color of the skin or place of nativity, or any other similar circumstances of condition. I regard therefore the exclusion of the colored people as a body from the elective franchise as incompatible with true democratic principles."

"By the laws of Maine, and under the constitution of the State of Maine, free negroes are citizens—just as much citizens in the State of Maine as white men. It has been so solemnly decided by the highest tribunal of our State since the decision of the Dred Scott case. The supreme court of Maine has decided that they are entitled to all the privileges—that they stand upon a perfect equality with the white men—under the constitution and the laws of that State. They are voters, and recognised as citizens under the terms of the constitution, which allows any citizen to vote."

Here we have the black-republican supreme court of Maine actually nullifying the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States; so intense is their love for the negro! Is this not enough to startle and alarm every lover of his country?

Now listen to Cassius M. Clay, who was the chief competitor against Hamlin for the nomination for the vice-presidency in the Chicago convention:

"Our legislatures, State and Federal, should raise the platform upon which our free colored people stand; *they should give to them full political rights to hold office, to vote, to sit on juries, to give their testimony, and to make no distinction between them and ourselves.* The instrument called the Constitution, after pronouncing all men equal, and having equal rights, suffers slavery to exist, a free colored person to be denied all political rights, and after declaring that all persons shall enjoy a free intercourse with the States, suffers the free negro to be driven out of all, and excluded from such rights. Deliver me from such an instrument thus partial, thus unjust; that can be thus perverted, and made to sanction prejudices and party feelings, and note the accidental distinction of color."

This black-republican maniac raves at the Constitution because it does not guaranty the equality of the negro with the white man!

Now, let us hear from Horace Greely, "the chief cook and bottle-washer" in the Chicago convention, whose efforts there brought about the nomination of Lincoln. As far back as the 17th of Janauary, 1851, Greely thus spoke in his *Tribune*:

"We loathe and detest all laws which give or withhold political rights on account of color.

"A man's a man for a' that,' and ought to have the full rights of manhood, whether his ancestors were Celts, Goths, or Hottentots, whether his complexion be ebony or ivory. * * * * All constitutional exclusions of any class from the polls, the jury box, &c., because of color, are aristocratic, unjust, and infamous."

Again, in 1855, we see him proposing and urging the nomination for Congress of that notorious negro, Fred. Douglass. Just listen to him:

"Among the candidates put up by the convention of the liberty party at Utica, on Wednesday, is Mr. Frederick Douglass, of Monroe county, who is nominated for the office of secretary of State. With respect to ability, a better nomination could hardly be desired; but we confess that we should regret to see Mr. Douglass elected. His proper place is not a member of the State administration at Albany, but as a member of Congress at Washington. For the former office he possesses no qualifications that might not be found in other gentlemen, while for the duties of a representative at Washington he is particularly gifted. As an orator and debater he possesses both the force and the grace of a Virginia gentleman of the old school and one of the first families, to which a great depth of acquisition and a [illegible] worthy of the best days of the Republic add a persuasive and magnetic charm not often felt in the Federal Capitol. We trust, then, that the friends of Mr. Douglass will not persist in urging his election to the office for which he is nominated, but will make every preparation to return him to Congress on the very first vacancy in the Monroe district."

Now, hear the old apostle of black-republicanism, Joshua R. Giddings. In his speech in the House, December 18, 1855, Mr. Giddings said:

"This Government was founded for the purpose, design, and end of "securing all men under its jurisdiction in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and happiness." It is now placed in our hands. On this rock the republican church was founded, and I speak reverently when I say "the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." * * * * * When we say "all men are thus endowed," we mean what we say.—We do not refer particularly to the high or the low, the rich or the poor, the negro, the mulatto, or the white, but all men who bear the image of God and are endowed with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

When questioned in the House of Representatives, the Hon. N. P. Banks, afterwards elected Speaker of the House, and governor of Massachusetts, by the black-republicans, declared his inability to decide whether the white or the black was the superior race, but leaves the question to be decided by absorption or amalgamation! He said:

"So far as he had studied the subject of races, he had adopted the idea that when there is a weaker race in existence, it will succumb to, and be absorbed in, the stronger race. This was the universal law as regarded the races of men in the world. In regard to the question, whether the white or the black race was superior, he proposed to wait until time should develop whether the white race should absorb the black or the black absorb the white."

LINCOLN AND HIS SUPPORTERS IN FAVOR OF THE "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT!"

We believe Mr. Lincoln claims to be the author of the "irrepressible conflict" idea. At least, we find him giving it utterance in his speech at Springfield, Illinois, on the 17th of June, 1858. We quote from the volume of Debates between Lincoln and Douglas, page 1. Mr. Lincoln said:

"We are now far into the fifth year since a policy was initiated with the avowed object and confident promise of putting an end to slavery agitation. Under the operation of that policy, that agitation has not only not ceased, but has constantly augmented. In my opinion, it will not cease until a crisis shall have been reached and passed. "A house divided against itself cannot stand." I believe this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved; I do not expect the house to fall; but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates will push it forward till it shall become alike lawful in all the States, old as well as new, North as well as South."

How little this man understands the true theory of our Government—the theory that established State governments to make laws to meet the exigencies, condition, climate, soil, &c., of each State, and to regulate their own affairs in their own way. There is no division of the house against itself in the Constitution; it exists only in the efforts of such fanatics as Abraham Lincoln to create strife, stir up discords, set brother against brother, and father against son, in our great and happy household of confederated States.

Four months after Mr. Lincoln's speech we find the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, the great leader of the black-republican party, expressing the same idea in his speech at Rochester, N. Y.

"Thus, these antagonistic systems are continually coming into closer contact, and collision results. Shall I tell you what this collision means? They who think it is accidental, unnecessary, the work of interested fanatical agitators, and therefore ephemeral, mistake the case altogether. It is an irrepressible conflict betweeen opposing and enduring forces, and it means that the United States must and will sooner or later become entirely a slaveholding nation or entirely a free-labor nation. Either the cotton and rice fields of South Carolina, and the sugar plantations of Louisiana, will ultimately be tilled by free labor, and Charleston and New Orleans become marts for legitimate merchandise alone, or else the rye fields and wheat fields of Massachusetts and New York must again be surrendered by their farmers to slave culture and to the production of slaves, and Boston and New York become once more a market for trade in the bodies and souls of men. It is the failure to apprehend this great truth that induces so many unsuccessful attempts at final compromise between the slave and free States, and it is the existence of this great fact that renders all such pretended compromise, when made, vain and ephemeral."

Governor Chase, of Ohio, is another advocate of the "irrepressible conflict." A few days ago, at Pontiac, Michigan, he thus stated the issue, or rather his conception of the issue between the parties:

"I ask you to take sides and decide where you will be. "If the Lord be God then serve him; but if Baal, then serve him." If slavery is right; if capital ought to own labor, then go for the doctrine openly. If you believe that freedom is the right of man, then join the party which has inscribed on the folds of its banner, "FREEDOM THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY'S WIDE DOMAIN."

It may be well to add that we know of no party, save the black-republicans, that contends for this issue. The democratic party is fighting for the constitutional rights of all sections—for the Constitution as it is, and for the Union as it is. They have nothing to do with slavery or anti-slavery. They do not proclaim "Slavery throughout the country's wide domain," nor do they proclaim "Freedom throughout the country's wide domain," for the simple reason that the Constitution leaves that question to be settled and decided by the people of each State, and each Territory when they come to form a State constitution preparatory to their admission into the Union, for themselves. Governor Chase would break down and trample under foot this solemn and salutary obligation of the Constitution, for in no other way could his party unfurl the banner of "Freedom throughout the country's wide domain."

Hon. George W. Julian, once a member of Congress from Indiana, and at this time the republican candidate for Congress in the banner black-republican district in that State, at a Fremont meeting in Greenville, Darke county, Ohio, on the 10th of September, 1856, thus delivered himself:

"It is no use to deny it any longer. Our republican party is a sectional party, because the South has forced us into it. The stumpers of this old-line-horse-stealing democracy, not having the fear of God before their eyes, charge us with being sectional. I tell you we are a sectional party. It is not between the North and the South. It is a fight between freedom and slavery—between God and the devil—between Heaven and hell.

LINCOLN AND HIS SUPPORTERS IN FAVOR OF THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY, AND THE HIGHER LAW.

In his tenth-of-July speech in Chicago, see Debates, p 15,) Mr. Lincoln, in reply to some strictures on his Springfield speech, said

"I did not even say that I desired that slavery should be put in course of ultimate extinction. I do say so now, however; so there need be no longer any difficulty about that. It may be written down in the great speech."

"I have always hated slavery, I think, as much as any abolitionist—I have been an old line whig—I have always hated it; but I have always been quiet about it until this new era of the introduction of the Nebraska bill began. I always believed that everybody was against it, and that it was in course of ultimate extinction."

Mr. Seward, in his great speech at Cleveland Ohio, in the canvass of 1848, used the following explicit and unmistakable language;

"Slavery can be limited to its present bounds; it can be ameliorated. It can be, and it must be abolished, and you and I can and must do it. The task is as easy and simple as its consummation will be beneficent, and its rewards glorious. It requires only to follow this simple rule of action: to do everywhere and on every occasion what we can, and not to neglect or refuse to do what we can, at any time, because at that precise time, and on that particular occasion, we cannot do more. Circumstances determine possibilities." * * * * * * *

"Extend a cordial welcome to the fugitive who lays his weary limbs at your door, and defend him as you would your paternal gods"

"Correct your own error that slavery has any constitutional guarantees which may not be released, and ought not to be relinquished."— * * * * * "You will soon bring the parties of the country into an effective aggression upon slavery."

In his speech in the Senate, March 11, 1850, Mr. Seward said:

"There are constitutions and statutes, codes mercantile and codes civil; but when we are legislating for States, especially when we are founding States, all these laws must be brought to the standard of the laws of God, and must be tried by that standard, and must stand or fall by it. * * * * *

"The Constitution regulates our stewardship; the Constitution devotes the domain to the Union, to justice, to defence, to welfare, and to liberty. But there is a higher law than the Constitution, which regulates our authority over the domain, and devotes it to the same noble purposes."—App. to Cong. Globe, 1st Sess. 31st Cong. pp 263, 265.

Again, in a speech in the Senate, March, 1858, Mr. Seward said:

"The interests of the white race demand the ultimate emancipation of all men. Whether that consummation shall be allowed to take effect, with needful and wise precautions against sudden change and disaster, or be hurried on by violence, is all that remains for you to decide."

Still later, only a few days ago, at Boston, he boldly proclaimed:

"What a commentary upon the history of man is the fact that eighteen years after the death of John Quincy Adams the people have for their standard-bearer Abraham Lincoln, confessing the obligations of the higher law which the Sage of Quincy proclaimed, and contending for weal or woe, for life or death, in the irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery. I desire only to say that we are in the last stage of the conflict before the great triumphal inauguration of this policy into the Government of the United States."

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, in his Boston speech in 1855, said:

"Send it abroad on the wings of the wind that I am committed, fully committed, committed to the fullest extent, in favor of immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery, wherever it exists under the authority of the Constitution of the United States."

In a letter written on July 20, 1855, the same Wilson wrote:

"Let us remember that more than three millions of bondsmen groaning under nameless woes, demand that we shall reprove each other, and that we labor for their deliverance. † ‡

† † † † † † † † † ‡ ‡ ‡ † ‡

"I tell you here to-night that the agitation of this question will continue while the foot of a slave presses the soil of the American Republic."

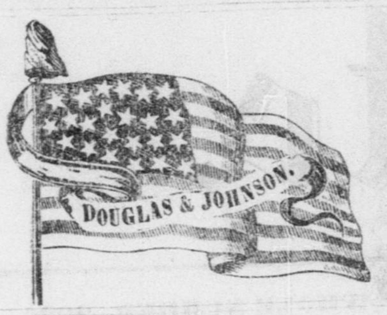
The Hon. Anson Burlingame, of Massachusetts, in his speech in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, October, 1856, pressed the same idea:

"The republican party does not wish to interfere in the internal government or social institutions of the slave States, but merely to place around them a cordon of free States.—Then this horrible system will die of inanition, or like the scorpion, seeing no means of escape, sting itself to death.

CONCLUSION.

It will be perceived that we have made no quotations from that still more ultra and extreme portion of the Republican party led by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Abby Foster, Gerrit Smith, Redpath & Co., who have the merit of being more out-spoken, bold, and violent in their assaults upon the Constitution and the Union; for the reason that, though voting with that party, yet some of the Republican leaders in some of the States, such as Indiana, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, where Black Republicanism is of slow growth, affect to deny their authority to speak for the Republican party. So, in these papers, we have confined ourselves strictly to quotations from the representative men—the admitted leaders—the endorsed and everywhere acknowledged founders, creators, and nurses, advocates, and chief supporters of the Republican party—the men who made this party, whose talents sustain, whose counsels direct, whose acts control it. No man can gainsay their authority to speak for it, for they themselves constitute the party. We have made fair and honest quotations from their speeches and letters. And now look upon the record. What does it all mean? The dissolution of the American Union, the emancipation of the Southern slaves, and the reduction of the Southern States and Southern men into the abject position of colonies and vassals. This is the "bloody goal" at which Black Republicanism strives. And what is the lesson this brutal programme ought to instil into the hearts of conservative men of the North? We unhesitatingly answer, Union for the sake of the Union. When bad men combine, good men ought to unite; and when the bloody banner of fanaticism is unfurled to the breeze, and when treason, grown audacious and defiant, no longer skulks in secret, but with shameless front proclaims its principles and objects to the world, it is high time for the friends of law and order at the North to rally around the Constitution, and to raise aloft the flag of the Union, while yet we have a Constitution, a Union, and a flag, and before these Black Republican revolutionists succeed in inaugurating a reign of terror like the carnage of St. Domingo, and before the Republic of North America, rent into fragments, has become a thing of the past, a fact only in in the page of history. There is but one political organization in this country that has the power to resist and roll back the waves fanaticism. That organization is the National Democratic party. Firmly planted in the hearts of the American people, descended from the purer and better days of this Republic, contemporary with Washington and Jefferson and Jackson, it stands forth to-day, as it has ever stood, the champion of the Constitution and the Union. It has encountered and overthrown the Black Republican disunion party upon one battle-field. Let the conservative men of the country now rally to its standard, and it will again meet, overthrow, and vanquish this dangerous enemy to the Republic, and give peace and security to the Union.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.


DOUGLAS & JOHNSON.

—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY:::::::::::::::::::::OCT. 12, 1860.

B. F. Meyers, Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HON. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON,

OF GEORGIA.

DEMOCRATS OF BEDFORD COUNTY!

You have done your duty nobly. Against the most desperate odds, in spite of all the bribery and corruption, the trickery and chicanery of your unscrupulous foe, you have saved Bedford county once more from falling into the the hands of the Abolitionists. Though the result of the election is not in many respects as we hoped it might be, yet you have much to rejoice over. While other counties prove recreant, you have stood firm. While other districts darken beneath the cloud of the "irrepressible conflict," yours remains a green spot in the desert of abolitionized Pennsylvania.—Shall we not go to work, then, and increase our majority at the coming election? We can do it. Our full vote was not polled at the recent election, and if it is brought out we can at least double Foster's majority. Let no Democrat be discouraged. We have future battles to fight. We have the Democratic organization to preserve. Rally, then! Rally, once more, fellow Democrats! Rally like men and freemen and give the enemy one more broadside in glorious old Bedford, on the 6th of November next!

GLORIOUS DISTRICTS!

Our friends did wonders in some of the districts in this county on Tuesday last. Cumberland Valley, glorious "Little Berks," gives a majority of **211**, being an increase of 22 over Buchanan's majority, and 51 over Wright's last year. Southampton gives **127**, a gain of 57 over last year. Juniata gives **100**, a gain of 50 over last year; Bedford borough 26, a gain of 8, and Bedford township, **111**, a gain of 21. Napier, Schellsburg, and Londonderry, likewise give us considerable gains. We say all honor to the lion-hearted Democrats of these districts. They have done their duty nobly. In the remainder of the county, we also have true men who did all they could to stem the tide of Abolitionism, but were overwhelmed by the numbers of their opponents and the treachery of professed Democrats. The Democratic party will cherish in grateful remembrance, the services of these true and gallant men, but a day of retribution, a dark and ignominious day for the traitors that conspired against us, lies not far distant in the future.

PICK YOUR FLINTS AND FIRE AGAIN.

All is not lost that is in danger. Let the Democracy stand firm. Like the Spartans at Thermopylæ, the Democrats of Bedford county, have thrown themselves into the pass by which the Black Republican horde would make their raid upon the South. Courage! Courage, men! We are a Spartan band, unconquerable, invincible, and with our feet firmly planted upon the rock of the Constitution, we will stand there, fixed and immovable, and go down, if we must, with our flag flying, to rise again to a day of triumph and glory in the future.

BEDFORD BOROUGH AND BEDFORD TOWNSHIP WIDE AWAKE!

Bedford borough and Bedford township give us an average gain of 30 over the vote of last year. So much for the "Belsnickles." We hope they will parade every night between the present time and the next election. If they do we can beat them at last 30 more. Bedford borough and Bedford township are "Wide Awake!"

CONGRESSIONAL.

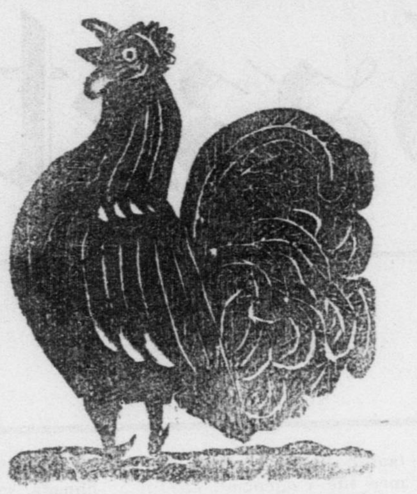
We are unable to give the exact result in this Congressional district, but it is certain that McPherson is re-elected by several hundred majority. In common with the Democrats of Bedford county and the many personal friends of Mr. Schell, we heartily and sincerely regret his defeat. A good, a noble man has been stricken down—a man who has always been true to the best interests of the people. We much regret his defeat, but there are those who voted and strove against him, that will regret it more. Every dog has his day, and there are ungrateful wretches in Bedford county, that will find this adage verified in the future. Schell's majority in this county, will be between 200 and 300. In Fulton his majority is 146; McPherson's in Franklin, 718, and in Adams 50.

$73,000.

A prominent citizen of Philadelphia recently saw the sum of $73,000, counted down to the Chairman of the Black Republican State Committee for this State to be used to effect the election of Andrew G. Curtin. This accounts for the defeat of Henry D. Foster.

☞We publish our paper a day later than usual, so as to give the election news. We have no particulars, but it is certain that Curtin is elected Governor by a considerable majority.

Bedford county Erect!



DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY 110!

Notwithstanding the most desperate exertions of the enemy, Henry D. Foster carries Bedford county by a majority of 110, only 11 votes less than the majority for the Democratic State Ticket in 1856. This is a glorious triumph for the Democracy of Bedford county. The Opposition leaders here would rather have lost the State than to have suffered defeat in Bedford county.

"Major Extra Fees," etc.

Week after week the Abolition organ teemed with black-guard epithets on Major Tate.—Week after week it repeated its stale lies about "Extra Fees" and "D——d Dutch," etc., etc., etc. The politico-legal firm literally boiled over with abuse of the Major. Notwithstanding all this, the majority for Major Tate considerably exceeds that for Gen. Foster. The fact is that their own party do not put any faith in the statements of Jordan & Co. So much for "Extra Fees,"&c., &c.

☞Some time ago we called the attention, of our readers to the fact that Messrs. Ferguson and Shafer had dissolved partnership and that Ferguson and Line had become their successors. The new firm have just received and will keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of men's and boys' boots and shoes, ladies' and children's shoes, and also a large lot of fancy articles, as well as many things usually found in dry good stores. They will sell to you as cheap as the cheapest. Don't forget them.

☞If you want to buy cheap Fall and Winter goods, go to the store of J. M. Shoemaker & Co. They have just received a large lot of cloths, cassimeres, ladies' dress goods, boys' wear, queensware, groceries, &c., which they will dispose of at unusually low prices. Job and his clerk are "illigant" fellows, and in storekeeper's parlance, will sell to you right.—Give them a call.

☞The whole Democratic County Ticket is elected, except the candidate for Commissioner, who is thought to be defeated by a few votes. [illegible] ry close; but the returns as reported elect Cessna by 17 majority.

FESTIVAL.

The Ladies of the Presbyterian Church, design holding a festival, in the Court House, to commence on Tuesday evening, the 16th inst. Refreshments of various kinds will be served

The Union Movement in New York.

The Union electoral ticket, formed in New York, for the purpose of combining all the anti-Lincoln parties, is received with the greatest popular favor. The exceptions are too trifling to make any difference with the people, or to hinder, in any perceptible degree, the onward progress of the good work.

The Douglas State Committee has already informally adopted the Union ticket, with the exception of a single name, which is held under advisement.

* * * * * * *

They see that defeat must be the consequence of adopting other counsels, and they don't mean to gratify any aversion to those patriotic Democrats who prefer another candidate for President, at the fearful expense of defeat, when victory over the abolitionized Republicans can be obtained by making reasonable concessions.

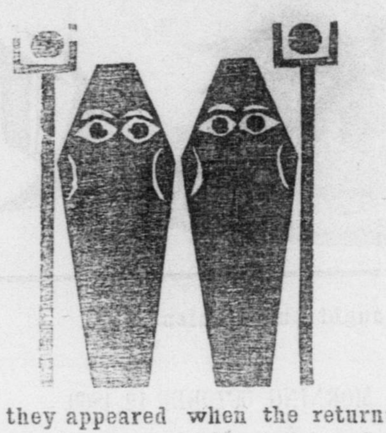
The Breckinridge papers are generally prompt in their approval of the same ticket. The *Journal of Commerce* publishes from time to time paragraphs to that effect, and predicts that the Union ticket will receive the entire Democratic vote.

As the Presidential canvass progresses, the necessity for the union of all the conservative parties opposed to the election of Lincoln, becomes more and more apparent. Politicians feel the direction of the popular current, and begin to abate in their opposition. The popular demand for union to save the Union from the threatened ascendancy of this remorseless sectional fanaticism must be obeyed—and before long we expect to see all the conservative parties of Pennsylvania acting together against, and animated by, a common hostility to the abolitionized Republicans.—*Patriot & Union.*

A Biography.—Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, has lately turned his attention to writing the biographies of some of his old associates. The following graphic extract is from that of Horace Greely:

"Horace Greely was born in Oregon, near the conflux of the Astoria. During his infancy he subsisted entirely upon roots and herbs and was remarkable for wearing a copper stock about his neck. He got employment as a gardener, but in attempting to root out a large Weed, tore his linen. His employer, one Seward, forgetting to pay him his wages, he left the weed and invented "Greely Corn Salve." He discovered the Slievegammon fund; was elected a member of Congress, and immediately after requested his friends not to call him honorable. Retiring on his mileage, was presented with the little "Galvanized Squash" by Japanese G. Bennet, Professor of Heraldry. He has since gone into the fence-rail business upon a limited capital."

THE BEDFORD WIDE-AWAKES,



As they appeared when the returns came in from Bedford Borough and Bedford township.

DEMOCRACY IN 1856.

It is well to turn back and see how southern men understood the Cincinnati Platform in 1856. The following testimonials are but few among the thousands uttered by them:

"The right to prohibit slavery in any Territory belongs exclusively to the people thereof. —*Jackson (Tennessee) Resolutions Reported by C. F. Jackson*, March 20, 1849.

"That the power under the Federal Constitution to regulate slavery in the Territories, EXISTS IN THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE OF THE TERRITORIES.—*Resolve of the General Assembly of Missouri*, Session of 1846.

The people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves, whether slavery shall, or shall not exist within their limits.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

I am connected with no party that has for its object the extension of slavery, nor with any to prevent the people of a State or Territory from deciding the question of its existence or non-existence with them for themselves.

JNO. C. BRECKINRIDGE.

The majority of the people, by the action of the Territorial Legislature, will decide the question, and all must abide the decision, when made.

HOWELL COBB.

The great and leading feature of the Kansas Nebraska bill was to transfer the slavery question and all other subjects to the Territorial Legislatures.

JAMES L. ORR, of S. C.

I am willing that the Territorial Legislature may act upon the subject when and how they may think proper.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS, of Ga.

The principle of self-government in the Territories enables us to banish from the halls of Congress another fertile source of discontent and excitement.

J. P. BENJAMIN, of La.

It is the right of the people to govern themselves, and they alone shall exercise it, as well while in a territorial condition as in the position of a State.

GEO. W. JONES, of Tenn.

The people of the Territories are expressly authorized to legislate upon all subjects whatsoever, slavery included. They may either establish or abolish it, at their pleasure.

J. PETIT, of Ind.

[illegible] the provisions of this (Kansas) bill, and of the Utah and New Mexico bills, there will be a perfect carte blanche given to the Territorial Legislatures to legislate as they think proper.

A. P. BUTLER, of S. C.

Under the Kansas act, citizens from the slave-holding States may go into the Territory with their slave property; citizens of the free States may go there holding no such property; and when they get there and meet in common council, as a legislative body, they may determine whether the institution shall prevail.

J. M. MASON, of Va.

If the people of the Territories choose to exclude slavery, so far from considering it a wrong done to me or to my constituents, I shall not complain of it—IT IS THEIR BUSINESS.

GEO. E. BADGER, of N. C.

We intend that the actual settlers in the Territories shall be protected in the full exercise of all the rights of freemen, and shall legislate for themselves while they have a Territorial government.

R. TOOMBS, of Ga.

The bill (Kansas and Nebraska) provides that the legislatures of these Territories shall have power to legislate over all rightful subjects:

R. H. HUNTER, of Ga.

From the Providence Post.

The True Issue—Sailing Under Their True Colors.

The Republicans of Massachusetts, at their State Convention last week, nominated for Governor John A. Andrew, who the Boston papers assure us is an abolitionist of the Garrison and Wendell Phillips stamp. This Mr. Andrew, the Republican candidate for Governor—last fall presided at an "Old John Brown sympathizing meeting in Boston," and declared that "John Brown was right!" We ask the editor of the Providence *Journal*, and the conservative men of Rhode Island whether they think that "John Brown was Right?" Was he "right" in breaking into the arsenal at Harper's Ferry? Was he "right" in attempting to incite a servile insurrection in Virginia? Was he "right" in arming the negroes with fifteen hundred pikes, which he had procured with funds furnished by the Massachusetts abolitionists? Was he "right" in murdering five persons at Harper's Ferry, one of them the Mayor of the city, and in his endeavors to raise and equip a black army of infuriated negroes to massacre the white citizens—our brethren of the South? Is this the kind of Union which the Republicans wish to establish between the North and the South? It is not the Union which our fathers made. It is not the Union which our Federal Constitution recognizes.—It is not the Union which can long hold together these confederated States. But Seward's "irrepressible conflict," carried on by servile insurrection—by means of pikes and revolvers!

The people of Massachusetts are now called upon to sanction murder and treason committed in a slave State by voting for the avowed John Brown advocate and sympathizer for Governor of that once-honored Commonwealth! Will they do it? If they do it, they should be made to do it knowingly and deliberately; for the question should be incessantly rung in the ears of every voter in the State. "Are you willing to justify murder and treason, if only committed in a slave State, by voting for John A. Andrew for governor, who has declared that "John Brown was right?"

The Negroes in the Field.

Amalgamation with Negroes—A Republican Principle—The Principle Reduced to Practice.

The Republican torch-procession last night was a brilliant affair. Among the torch-bearers were the white Wide Awakes of ward 11, Commander, C. O. Rogers, numbering 124, and the colored Wide Awakes of ward 6, Commander Smith, numbering 100. The two bodies marched to Chelsea to ratify the Republican nominations.

This is consistent with the professions of the party; and very inconsistent with the course of Mr. Abraham Lincoln, who acquiesces in a law which would exclude every one of the colored Wide Awakes from the witness-box in Illinois, if a white Wide Awake were a party.

We learn that there was some wincing among the less advanced Republicans, until reminded by Mr. Slack that the four hundred colored votes which were good for Mr. Burlingame, might be perilled by any symptoms of mutiny in the ranks of the white and colored Wide-Awake army.

The dignity of history does not forbid us to record that the colored Wide-Awakes looked quite as well as their white brethren, and that they bore themselves through our streets quite as well. Indeed, the African race have a peculiar taste for parade, ceremonial processions, and fuss-and-feathers generally, in which it is highly proper they should be encouraged.

Hon. J. A. Andrew, the Republican candidate for Governor, honored them by taking his place in the line, just in their rear, the Mayor of the city and other "white folks" following. *Boston Courier.*

The Boston *Courier*, from which we copy the above, is the organ of the Old Line Whigs of Massachusetts. White men of Pennsylvania, what do you think of this picture. Reflect for a moment: *One Hundred* thick-lipped, crooked-shinned niggers, marching in procession, right side by side with white men, and shouting for Lincoln! White men of Pennsylvania, can you, will you support such a party? Let your answer be made through the ballot-box.

A Political Lecture by a Pious Wife.

The following we find in the Buffalo *Republic*, and as there are Wide Awakes in this town old enough to have wives, perhaps they may read the Lecture with profit:—

[*Scene—In bed—face to the wall—Strong smell of coal oil—Time—three in the morning.*]

A pretty time indeed, for you to come home, sir! Where have you been all night? You smell as if you had been in search of Symmes' Hole through a tar barrel. Talk of sulphuretted hydrogen, or superanuated eggs! They ain't anywhere. Where have you been? Here I've been lying awake for the last five hours, waiting for you to come. Now I want to know where you have been all this time. *Wish I wouldn't bother you—tell me in the morning*? I want to know now; it's near enough morning to know where one's husband has been all night, and particularly if he comes home perfumed clear through, as you are. You mustn't *good wife* me. That won't answer. Suppose you were a woman and your husband should go off every'night in the week, and come home as you do. and—I wish you'd get up and let some fresh air in the room, or I shall suffocate—what would you say? Don't you imagine there would be a row in the family? *Been with the Wide Awakes*? I should think as much. You're a wide awake fool, that's what you are. I've always thought you had about sense enough to parade the streets with those nigger-lovers. *Why did I marry you*? That's a pretty question. Didn't you swear that you'd shoot your self if I didn't take pity on you? I'm sorry I didn't allow you too shoot, or hang, or drown yourself. It would have been the best thing I ever done in my life. What is it smells so? *Nothing*? Dont' tell me nothing; it never smelled so in the world. *Had to carry a torch*? That's sweet business for a man who pretends to be the father of a large family. Next thing I shall expect to hear of you is that you have been splitting rails for general circulation. *I know nothing about politics*? Don't, eh? I don't want to know anything about politics if I have to neglect my family for the benefit of a lazy man in Illinois who is trying to be Presiddnt.

Want to sleep? I thought you were a Wide Awake. I suppose you've kept awake to-night on whiskey, haven't you? Where have you been all this time; the town clock has just struck three. *Been to Towanda to raise a liberty pole*? That's a sweet note. Why don't the Wide Awakes of Tonawanda raise their own pole? I expect Republicans are scarce in that section, and you've been trying to make a great splurge. Well, you can't fool anybody. I believe I know something about politics myself, and I know that you are drunk. That's what you are. *Must go to sleep*, must you? Why didn't yout think of that before? I've had no sleep to-night. and you never once thought of me. You're an old brute, and just such a man as ought to vote for an old rail-splitter. *Vote for Douglas if I let you alone*? Mr. Douglas don't want such votes.—He will be elected without your vote. But now that you show signs of returning reason, I'll let you go to sleep.

☞The "People's party" of Pennsylvania was originally a combination between Republicans and members of the Opposition *not Republicans*, mainly for State purposes. The leaders of this organization sent delegates to the Republican Convention at Chicago, and are now supporting the Republican candidate for President. That portion of the party who are not Republicans refuse to be transferred to Lincoln, or to endorse the sectional and revolutionary doctrine of Seward, Lovejoy, Giddings and Sumner. They will not submit to being dragged into the support of Republicans against their will, and consequently they support John Bell for President; whereupon the Republican press frets and fumes, and falls to cursing these men because they will not contribute to the success of a party that they abhor. It strikes us that the cause of complaint is the other way. The Bell men have much greater reason to denounce the leaders of the "People's party" for selling out to the Republicans, than the Republicans have to denounce them for remaining true to their political convictions, notwithstanding the treachery of the managers of the "People's party."

Germans and Irish, Read, Pause and Reflect.

John M. Wilson, a Lincoln Elector in Massachusetts, some time ago addressed a Republican meeting, in a speech of considerable length from which we make the following extracts. The German or Irishman, who can read this and then vote for Lincoln, has very little self-respect:

"In the heart of the foreigner beats not one single noble impulse—not one single throb of patriotism. He is so brutish and degraded that he has no sympathy for anything but cabbage and lager beer, potatoes and buttermilk, or some other abominable outlandish dish, only fit for hogs of the street or pen.

"Some tell you that many foreigners are intelligent; yes intelligent. How in the name of the Almighty God can they say it? Look at the Dutchman smoking his pipe, and if you can see a ray of intelligence in that dirty, idiotic looking face of his, show it to me. Look at the drunken bloated, Irishman, with his rot-gut whiskey bottle in his pocket, and he drunk and swearing and reeling, and shows not in that polluted face one spark of morality, intellect or education. The idea is absurd—it is preposterous.

"We must change the laws of the land, and prevent these ignorant, degraded paupers here from voting and holding office. They are a set of unprincipled villains and ruffians, who congregate in and around our large cities and villages, and live by stealing from the American."

The New York Ledger.

Edited by ROBERT BONNER, Esq., for Saturday, October 20th, is thus early in the field.

In this number we find a communication from President BUCHANAN, in reply to the solicitation of Mr. BONNER to furnish a sketch of the life of the late WILLIAM LOWNDES, an eminent politician of South Carolina; in his reply Mr. BUCHANAN says that he will cheerfully furnish the desired piece of biography for the readers of the *Ledger*, after his term of office shall have expired. This is the President's reply to Mr. BONNER's request:

WASHINGTON, 8th September, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have received your favor of the 3d instant, and shall most cheerfully comply with your request and furnish you a sketch of the life of William Lowndes, as soon as possible. He was one of the greatest, wisest and purest statesmen that have ever adorned our country, and yet his memory has been sadly neglected. The truth is that my public duties occupy my whole time at present. I had hoped I might enjoy some leisure after the adjournment of Congress; but in this I have been disappointed. If not before, I hope to furnish you the sketch soon after the 4th of March. This from me will be a tribute not only to justice but to gratitude. Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

ROBERT BONNER, Esq.

The *Ledger* maintains its foremost position in the ranks of literary newspapers, or rather it continues its onward progress at a constantly accelerated speed, and never ceases in its efforts to secure the most prominent talent for contributions to its columns. Hence it's success.—This number has articles by EDWARD EVERETT, WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, HENRY WARD BEECHER, and a host of other celebrated writers.

DEMOCRATIC THUNDER!

GEORGIA, MICHIGAN, ILLINOIS!

Large Trees From Little Acorns Grow!

The city of La Salle, Illinois, heretofore strongly Republican, has just elected George H. Ruck, Democrat, Mayor, by one hundred and seventy-five majority.

La Salle county is in the district now unfortunately represented by the notorious Lovejoy, and we trust that at the ensuing election every portion of his district will go and do likewise.

In Richmond county, Georgia, of which Augusta is the county seat, we find also that the conservative action is at work. We subjoin the result of the recent election in the county:

	C. HOUSE,	BEL AIR,	BRIDGE,	P. HOUSE,	TRAVERS,	TOTAL.
SENATE.						
J. Davidson*	720	10	34	29	20	823
J. K. Jackson†	595	40	29	30	13	716
HOUSE.						
G. T. Barnes*	823	7	12	39	23	904
W. P. Crawford†	479	54	21	29	10	563
W. Dickinson‡	14	..	32	1	..	47

*Douglas. †Bell. ‡Breckinridge.

Richmond county has always been, heretofore, Opposition. It embraces a portion of the 8th (late Stephens') district. In 1858 it gave a majority of 183 against Jones, Democrat, for Congress. We believe it never even gave a majority for Stephens.

The First Gun in Michigan.

We have returns from most of the counties in the Upper Peninsula, which held their election for legislative and local officers on Tuesday of last week, and they all concur in the statement that the Democracy have made a clean sweep. Large gains have been made, and a great victory has been accomplished.

Joseph Coulter, Democrat, has been elected Senator, in place of W. E. Dickinson, Black Republican, by a majority of several hundred. C. C. Douglass, Ebenezer Warner, and Alexander Toll, all Democrats, have been elected Representatives. George R. Griswould, Democrat, has been elected District Attorney.

Mackinaw county has elected the entire Democratic ticket. Chippewa county has done likewise. Marquette county has elected every man on the Democratic ticket by majorities ranging from two to fifty-seven. At the last election the Black Republicans carried the county by seven majority. Houghton has elected the whole Democratic ticket, and it is reported the Ontonagan has also.

The Upper Peninsula has done well. Let the Lower Peninsula do as well, and Michigan is redeemed. The Democracy have only to work and the result is accomplished. Push on the column.

BLAIR COUNTY
NORMAL SCHOOL & SEMINARY,
MARTINSBURG, BLAIR CO., PA.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
J. W. DICKERSON, } Principals.

This institution will commence its first session with an able and experienced corps of instructors on Monday, Nov. 5th, 1860. No expense has been spared in making it thorough and complete in every department.

The school building is constructed and furnished upon the most approved modern plans, and is one of the best in the State. It contains a hall capable of seating 500 adults, with office, music rooms, sufficient for a school of 300 pupils.

The school is located in a region of country unexcelled for its beauty and healthfulness, and is surrounded by a moral and industrious community.

The distance to Cove Station, Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R. is six miles; to Hollidaysburg Station, Pa. R. R. 12 miles, with daily stages from the latter and tri-weekly from the former; thus making it easy of access from all parts of the country. The objects of the school are:—

1st. The Professional Training of Teachers.

2nd. The thorough Education of young ladies and gentlemen in the English and Ornamental Branches.

3d. The preparation of Students for College.

The teaching Class will meet daily for lectures on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, recitation from a standard work on the subject, or discussion of Methods of Teaching by the class.

Students who desire to do so may prepare to enter the higher classes in college.

Ladies will have a separate boarding house and will be under the immediate supervision of an experienced Preceptress.

Instruction given in all the branches taught in the best Academies and Seminaries.

Whole expense, (exclusive of Ornamental branches,) for boarding, tuition, furnished rooms, room rent, and fuel, $118.00 a year.

For circular, with full particulars, address

E. J. OSBORNE, or J. W. DICKERSON,

Care of J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Blair co., Pa.
Oct. 12. 1860.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale pursuant to the order of the Orphans' Court, on the premises, in West Providence Township, Bedford County, on Saturday, the 10th day of November next, the following REAL ESTATE, late the property of James McDaniel, dec'd, viz: one tract of land, being unimproved, adjoining lands of—— Fetter, on the east, Frank Collaberger, on the west, Andrew Mortimore, on the North, and Joseph McDaniel's heirs on the South, containing one hundred acres more or less.

Also, one other tract of unimproved land adjoining the mansion property and lands of Daniel Snider, David Steckman and others, and containing one hundred acres, more or less.

Also, the mansion place of said dec'd, adjoining lands of Daniel Snider, Wilson McDaniel, Jacob Steele, John Calhoun and others, containing about one hundred and seventy five acres, one hundred acres cleared and under fence, 6 or 8 of which are meadow, balance well timbered. The improvements are a two story log dwelling house, with kitchen attached, also, a smoke house, spring house, and log stable with threshing floor. There is also, an apple orchard on the premises, and a good spring at the door of the dwelling. The property is situated five miles south of Bloody Run, on the road to Clearville.

The sale will commence at one o'clock on said day, at which time the terms will be made known.

JOSEPH McDANIEL,
Oct. 12, 1860. Adm'r.

Hannah Carn, Adam Carn, Henrietta Williamson, and O. E. Shannon, Esq., administrator cum testamento annexo, of SAMUEL CARN, deceased,
vs.
Mary Ann Woods & John George Woods. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county, No. 1, Sept. Term, 1860. Partition Docket No. 1.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

L.S. THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA:

To the Sheriff of Bedford County:

Greeting—

If Hannah Carn, Adam Carn, Henrietta Williamson, Orange Williamson and O. E. Shannon, Esq., Ad'r *cum testamentum*, *annexo* of Samuel Carn deceased make you secure in prosecuting their claim, then we command you, that you summon, by good and lawful summons, Mary Ann Wood and John George Woods late of your county, so that they be and appear before our Judges at Bedford at our county court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the first Monday of September next, to show wherefore, whereas the said Defendants hold together and undivided with the Plaintiffs, two lots of ground in the Borough of Bedford situated on the south side of Pitt Street, containing one hundred and twenty feet in front and extending back about two hundred and fifty feet, and numbered in the ground plans of said Borough as Nos. 184 and 185, and having thereon erected a two story and a half stone dwelling house, store house and ware-house, also three one story brick offices and stone stable, adjoining lot of Jacob Reed on the east and lot of George Blymire, on the west, &c., they, the said Defendants, deny that partition thereof be made between them according to the laws and customs of this commonwealth, in such case made and provided, do gainsay, and the same to be done do not permit, very unjustly and against the same laws and customs as 'tis said. And have you then there this writ and the names of those Summoners.

Witness the Hon. F. M. Kimmell, Esq., President of our said court at Bedford, the 30th day of July, A. D. 1860.

SAM'L. H. TATE,
Proth'y.

ATTEST:
WILIAM S. FLUKE, Sh'ff.

September 3d, 1860.—After return by Sheriff of Defendants not found in my Bailwick, the court direct publication to be made in two newspapers for six weeks. By the Court,

SAM'L. H. TATE,
Prot'y.

ATTEST
WM. S. FLUKE, Sh'ff.
Oct. 12th '60.-6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Whereas, letters testamentary on the estate of Sarah Sparks, late of West Providence township dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims, or demands, against the estate of the said dec'd, will present the same without delay, for settlement.

JOSEPH FISHER,
Oct. 12th, 1860. Executor.

STRAYS.

Came to the premises of the subscriber living in St. Clair township, on the 6th of September last, two heifers about 1½ years old, red and white spotted with faces white, and a crop out of the right ear—lower part, and the left slit. The owner will please prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Oct. 12, 1860-3t. PETER REIB.

PRUNES FROM 12½ TO 28 CENTS A POUND, for salby
july20,'60. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully. Yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration* of the *uterus*. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.

Dr. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease*. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla: the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

Dr. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver*. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.

Oct. 12, 1860.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN ST. CLAIRSVILLE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, Adm'r of Eve Ann Little, dec'd, will offer at public sale on the premises, in St. Clairsville, on Saturday 10th Nov. next, the following described real estate, viz: Two lots of ground, No. 7 and 8 adjoining David Wetzell, Geo. Heinsling, Peter Amick and Samuel Sill, fronting on main street, and having thereon erected a two story frame house, a log frame house and stable with spring of excellent water.

These properties will be sold separately or together, to suit purchasers.

Terms made known on day of sale.

Oct. 12, 1860. O. E. SHANNON.
Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Allegheny tp. Somerset co., on the estate of Zaccheus Luman, late of Cumberland Valley tp., Bedford co., dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are therefore notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith for settlement, to Wm. Gillam residing in said township.

JOHN LUMAN,
Administrator.

Oct. 5th, 1860.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—

The Board of School Directors of Bedford Township, wish to to employ a sufficient number of Teachers, for the Schools of the District. Teachers to article with the Board, on the last Saturday of October, being the 27th day. Schools to commence on first Monday of November.

By order of the Board.

Oct. 5th '60. JOHN BROWN, Sec'y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of Alexander George, late of East Providence tp., dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are, therefore, notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith for settlement.

SIMON NYCUM.
Adm'r.

Sept. 7th 1860.

DR. MOTT'S CHALYBEATE RESTORATIVE PILLS OF IRON

AN APERIENT AND STOMACHIC PREPARATION of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon, by combustion in Hydrogen. Sanctioned by the highest medical authorities, both in Europe and the United States, and prescribed in their practice.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case. Innoxious in all maladies in which it has been tried, it has proved absolutely curative in each of the following complaints, viz:

In Debility, Nervous Affections, Emaciation, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Incipient Consumption, Scrofulous Tuberculosis, Salt Rheum, Mismenstruation, Whites, Chlorosis, Liver Complaint, Chronic Headaches, Rheumatism, Intermittent Fever, Pimples on the Face, &c.

In cases of *General Debility*, whether the result of acute disease or of the continued diminution of nervous and muscular energy from chronic complaints, one trial of this restorative has proved successful to an extent which no description nor written attestation would render credible. Invalids so long bed-ridden as to have become forgotten in their own neighborhoods, have suddenly re-appeared in the busy world as if just returned from protracted travel in a distant land. Some very signal instances of this kind are attested of female sufferers, emaciated victims of apparent marasmus, sanguineous exhaustion, critical changes, and that complication of nervous and dyspeptic aversion to air and exercise for which the physician has no name.

In *Nervous Affections* of all kinds, and for reasons familiar to medical men, the operation of this preparation of Iron must necessarily be salutary, for, unlike the old oxides, it is vigorously tonic, without being exciting and over-heating; and gently regularly aperient, even in the most obstinate cases of costiveness, without ever being a gastric purgative, or inflicting a disagreeable sensation.

It is this latter property, among others, which makes it so remarkably effectual and permanent a remedy for *Piles*, upon which it also appears to exert a distinct and specific action, by dispersing the local tendency which forms them.

In *Dyspepsia*, innumerable as are its causes, a single box of these Chalybeate Pills has often sufficed for the most habitual cases.

In unchecked *Diarrhœa*, even when advanced to Dystentery, confirmed, emaciating and apparently malignant, the effects have been equally decisive and astonishing.

In the local pains, loss of flesh and strength, debilitating cough, and remittent hectic, which generally indicate *Incipient Consumption*, this remedy has allayed the alarm of friends and physicians, in several very gratifying and interesting instances.

In *Scrofulous Tuberculosis*, this medicated iron has had far more the good effect of the most cautiously balanced preparations of iodine, without any of their well-known liabilities.

The attention of females cannot be too confidently invited to this remedy and restorative, in the cases peculiarly affecting them.

In *Rheumatism*, both chronic and inflammatory, in the latter, however, more decidedly, it has been invariably well reported, both as alleviating pain and reducing the swellings and stiffness of the joints and muscles.

In *Intermittent Fevers* it must necessarily be a great remedy and energetic restorative, and its progress in the new settlements of the West, will probably be one of high renown and usefulness.

No remedy has ever been discovered, in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt happy and fully restorative effects. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing 50 pills price 50 cents per box; for sale by druggists and dealers. Will be sent free to any address, on receipt of the price.

All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to

R. B Locke & Co., General Agents,
20 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

July 26th, '60.

LIST OF LETTERS—

REMAINING IN THE POST OFfice at Bedford Pa., September 30th, 1860.

Alcorn J
Allen W H—3
Bryan R—3
Bozman James E
Boyc Patrick
Blodget J A
Blake C L
Bailey Catherine A
Barreis A
Bayerd David E
Butler T E
Berkett Andrew
Curl George W
Cummings James
Clarke W A
Campbell W W
Dorland Garret—3
Dolling Henry B
Dean Andy
Delty Mary
Eshleman J S
Ewing Calvin
French Mrs
Fuller Elijah
Gideon George S
Hanway Washington—3
Higgins James
Hollow R
Hetrick John S
Hoon Philip
Henry James
Hoghes James
Haney E Miss
Layman Peter
Lewis Sarah Miss
Lehman Josiah
Landber Miss
Layton Margret Miss
Moore Theopulus G
Markey Patrick
Mayfair Nathaniel
Miller Mathew
Mercerean J D
Martin James
McNulty James
Miller Jacob
Miller Joseph
Mortimore Mary Jane
McRee Anderson W
Morgerley Miss
McConoly D
Neal Eliza Mrs
Nilson William
O'Hagan James
Piper Scott
Painter John T
Person Johnson Mrs
Park Egbut & Co
Pyfer P M Mrs
Prescott Addison
Robison Jonas
Redger Jos
Ridenbaugh Samuel
Raymund Augustus
Swope, King & Co
Sperry John J
Slentz J
Samels Adam
Sellers William
Speice L D
Snyder John H
Statler Jonathan
Shekler Edman
Smith Eliza Miss
Stuart James
Spicer L D
Sillers A
Sibb David
Spalding Charles
Traupp D H B Dr
Thompson Send G
Wilkinson D M Dr
Walker S W Mrs
Weit Wm C
Wisly Jane Mrs
Walters H M Mrs
Weister Shuman
Worsing Catherine
Young J W

JOHN A. MOWRY, P. M.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of Christian Blattenberger, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber residing in said tp., notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them forthwith for settlement.

JACOB CROYLE,
Executor.

Oct. 5, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscriber upon the estate of Jonathan Horton, late of Bedford borough, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, will present them properly authenticated to the subscriber at Bedford.

OLIVER HORTON,
Adm'r of the estate of Jonathan Horton dec'd.

Oct. 5, 1860.

PHIL'A. ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOS.

GEORGE VOGT takes the opportunity of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Piano Warerooms from No. 628 Arch Street, to No. 516 Arch Street, where he will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of his lately patented PIANOS, which have been pronounced by the best judges as far superior to all other Pianos in the sweetness and purity of their tone and construction, heretofore manufactured in the United States and England.

May 18,'60.—6 mo.

GRANVILLE STOKES' GIFT CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

ONE PRICE AND NO ABATEMENT.

NO. 607 CHESTNUT STREET.

GRANVILLE STOKES would return thanks to the public for their appreciation of his efforts to please, and their liberal patronage.

In order to keep up this kindly feeling, he has yielded to the solicitations of many of his friends and inaugurated a new system, of Gifts with each Garment sold. To his choice selection of fine Fabrics, and made-up Clothing, he invites the scrutiny of the public, as well as to his new mode of doing business. Each article is warranted to be, in Fabric, Style and Make, equal to any gotten up in the City, and one price, (lower than the lowest,) marked on the Ticket.

Each article sold, or measured for, is accompanied by a Gift, varying in value from $1 to $100.

N. B.—None but the most skillful Designers, Cutters and Workmen employed; and satisfaction in Fit, Fashion, Fabric, Price and Gift, guaranteed at

GRANVILLE STOKES'
ONE PRICE GIFT CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
NO. 607 CHESTNUT STREET.

May 18,'60.—6 ms.

C. P. PERRY,

S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND RACE ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,

Manufactures ACCOUNT BOOKS of the best quality. Bankers and Merchants can have their Books ruled and bound in any style.

☞Premium awarded by the Franklin Institute.

C. P. PERRY,

S. W. Corner, Fourth and Race streets, Philadelphia, supplies every article in the BOOK or STATIONERY line, at low prices. Having superior facilities as a manufacturer, he is enabled to supply goods very low, and make very fair profit. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

COLLECT TOGETHER

All your "Old Books" and Magazines; take them to PERRY'S Book Binderies, Fourth and Race, where you can have them bound good and handsomely at a low price.

May 18,'60.—6 ms.

B. FRANK. JACKSON,

PRINTER AND STATIONER,
439 *CHESTNUT STREET*,
PHILADELPHIA.

May 18,'66.—1 yr.

SUMMER TRADE NOTICE.

BUNN, RAIGUEL & CO.,
No. 137 North Third Street,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
FANCY DRY GOODS,

Invite the attention of Purchasers to their extensive Stock of Fancy Dry Goods, Silks, Embroideries, Cloths, Cassimeres &c.

May 18,'60.—

WINCHESTER & CO.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
—AND—
PATENT SHOULDER SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
No. 706 CHESTNUT Street,
Above Seventh, opposite the Washington House,

Fine Shirts and Drawers made from measurement at a few days notice and in all cases Warranted to fit. Formula for measurement furnished on application by mail. LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

May 18,'60.—1 yr.

MARTHA T. MARTIN, C. H. HAMRICK, J. A. L. MORREL,
GEO. E. PEDDLE, S. R. MARTIN.

F. A. BAKER,

WITH
MARTINS, PEDDLE, HAMRICK & CO.
—IMPORTERS OF—
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND NOTIONS,
No. 30, North Fourth St., Phil'a.

May 18,'60.—1 yr.

H. BANCROFT & CO.,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH
FANCY GOODS,
No. 330 Market Street, Philadelphia.

May 18,'60.—1 yr.

BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD!

Arrangements have been effected between the PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO. and HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP R. R. CO., by which Freights are transported at the following low rates; From Hopewell to Philadelphia, Flour, 62½ cents per barrel. Grain, 31 cents per 100 lbs. Merchandize Westward, From Philadelphia to Hopewell, per 100 lbs., 1st Class, 75 cents. 2d class, 60 cts. 3d class 50 cents. 4th class, 35 cents. Salt and Plaster, 30 cents.

Freights Westward are received at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, 13th and Market Streets, Philadelphia, and forwarded daily.

Freights Eastward are received at the Hopewell station of Broadtop R. R., and forwarded daily.

S. B. KINGSTON, JR.,
Freight agent, Pen'na. R. R. Co., Phil'a.
S. S. FLUCK.
Freight Agent, H. & B. T. R. R., Hopewell Station.

Riddlesburg Coal, Fine and Lump, always on hand and for sale.

S. S. FLUCK.

Sept. 7, 1860.

GRAND MILITARY ENCAMPMENT.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 2.

Headquarters, 1st Brigade,
16th Division, P. U. V.

The several Companies, Staff Officers and all members of the 1st Brigade, 16th Division of Pennsylvania Volunteers, are hereby ordered to attend an Encampment, known as "Camp Taylor," to be held in Bedford, commenceing on Monday, the 15th of October, 1860, and to continue six days.

Companies will supplly themselves with Camp Kettles, as there are none to be had from the State. Fresh meats can be purchased on the Camp ground.

A cordial invitation is extended to all the neighboring Military to participate with us; a soldier's welcome will greet you. Ample preparations are making for the comfort of all those who may be present. By order of

LEMUEL EVANS,
Brigadier General, 1st Brigade, 16th Div. P. U. V.
Alexander Compher, Aid-de-Camp.
Evansville, Sept. 7, 1860.

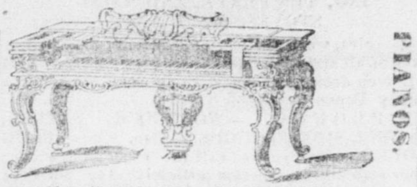
PHIL'A. ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. GOULD,

No. 632 Chestnut St., cor. of Seventh,
PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

RAVEN, BACON & CO'S., HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S.,
NUNN'S & CLARK'S, AND A. H. GALE & CO'S.



MASON & HAMLIN'S, AND PRINCE & CO'S.
MELODEONS & HARMONIUMS.

Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Second-hand Pianos.

May 18,'60.—1 yr.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL, awarded to C. MEYER

for his two PIANOS, London, October 15, 1851.

C. MEYER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London, in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received, during the last fifteen years, more Medals than any other maker, from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms, No. 772 ARCH Street, below Eighth, South side, PHILADELPHIA.

May 18, 1860.—1yr.

J. P. HUBER,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. SORVER,)
—WHOLESALE DEALER IN—
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,
No 8 North Fifth St., above Market, Phil'a.

Also, Manufacturer and Importer of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS.

May 18, 1860.—1 yr.

WILLIAM RAIGUEL, JAMES M. WHITBY,
SAMUEL MOORE, EDWARD A. ADAMS,
WILLIAM G. SKILLMAN, HENRY P. ATKINSON.

RAIGUEL, MOORE & CO.,

LATE, RAIGUEL AND CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
Nos. 220 & 222 North Third St., above Race,
West side, PHILADELPHIA.

May 18,'60.—1 yr.

JOHN O. JAMES, ISAAC WELSH, H. G. STERLING,
WM. C. KENT, G. A. SMITH, H. D. WELSH,
CHARLES SANTEE, SAMUEL WHITE, J. TOMLINSON.

JAMES, KENT, SANTEE & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS,
239 & 241 NORTH THIRD STREET,
ABOVE RACE, PHILADELPHIA.

May 18,'60.—1 yr.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.—

WHEREAS, Dr. William W. Reed, late of South Woodberry Township, Bedford county, dec'd died seized of the following described real estate, to wit: four certain parcels or tracts of land, one thereof being the Mansion tract containing one hundred and sixteen acres, more or less, adjoining lands of George Replogle, Benjamin Yoters, Peter Rock and Abraham Eversole, also one tract of Mountain land containing two hundred acres and allowance, adjoining land of David Snowberger, David Miller and others, also one other tract of Mountain land containg about forty five acres, adjoining lands of Jacob Werking, Christian Kochendorfer and others, also an interest of one third part of one other tract of land containing fifty acres, adjoining lands of Benjamin Yoters, and Frederick Stoler.

Leaving a widow, since, deceased, and three sons, to wit, Aaron Reed, William Reed and Nathaniel P. Reed, to whom, after the death of the said widow, he devised all his real estate to be equally divided among them.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or valuation on said premises on Friday the 2d, day of November 1860, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Sept. 28th 1860. WM. S. FLUKE, Sh'ff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, on the estate of Peter Latshaw, late of Middle Woodbury township deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are, therefore, notified, to make payment immediately, and those having claims against said estate, will present the same, well authenticated for settlement.

Sept. 28th, '60. ISAAC K. LATSHAW,
Adm'r.

NOTICE.—

Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of Henry Weaverling, late of West Providence township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MARY WEAVERLING,
Sept. 21, 1860. Executrix.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration upon the Estate of Worman Johnson, late of Southampton, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN MORS,
Sep. 21, 1860. Administrator.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Centrla R. R. in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rental Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbana contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing country in the State.

Address, F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE. OF A VALUABLE FARM.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county the undersigned will sell at public sale on Thursday the 25th, day of October next, on the premises, all that Valuable Farm late the residence of Abraham Lingenfelter, dec'd., situated in Napier Township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Blackburn's Heirs, Fred. Miller, Mahlon Blackburn and Lloyd Lundy, containing 232 acres and allowance, patanted land, more or less, about 125 acres cleared and under cultivation; about 20 acres Meadow, and a good apple orchard thereon; an abundance of good water. There is erected two log houses and a double log barn. This property is in a pleasant neighborhood, convenient to churches, schools and Market. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, A. M. where terms of sale will be made known.

DAVID LINGENFELTER
Adm'r

Sept. 28 '60.

PHIL'A. ADVERTISEMENTS.

L. LADOMUS. N. BULON

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
No. 802 CHESTUT STREET PHIL'A.
(FIRST DOOR ABOVE EIGHTH STREET.)

Would most respectfully ask the attention of Citizens and Strangers to their Large, Cheap, and well selected Stock of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
CONSISTING IN PART OF

Gold Hunting Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 carat case,	$10 00
Gold Lever Watches, open face, full jewel'd 18 carat case,	30 00
Gold Lepine Watches, open face, full jewelled, 18 carat case,	22 00
Silver Lever Watches, Hunting case, full jewelled,	18 00
Silver Lever watches, open face, full jeweled,	14 00
Silver Lepine Watches, Hunting case,	11 00
Silver Lepine Watches, open face,	9 00
Gold Guard Chains,	12 00
Gold Vest and Fob Chains,	10 00
Gold Pen Holder with Pen and Pencil,	4 00
Gold Pencils,	1 50
Gold Pens with Silver Holders,	1 00
Silver Table Spoons, per set,	
Silver Tea Spoons,	6 00
Gold Thimbles.	3 00

With a large assortment of Silver, Table and Tea Forks; Dessert, Mustard and Salt Spoons; Pie, Cake, and Ice Cream knives; Sugar Spoons; Preserve Spoons; Pickle Knives and Forks, etc.

☞Also, constantly on hand, a magnificent assortment of Jewelry, consisting in part of Bracelets, Breastpins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Miniature cases for 1, 2, 4, and 6 likenesses; Gold Crosses, Children's armlets, and every thing in the Jewelry line, of the latest and most approved patterns.

Gold and silver Thimbles: Wedding Rings at all prices. Ladies' Chatelaines, Gold Watch keys and Seals; Studs and Sleeve Buttons; Opera Glasses.

Always on hand, a splendid assortment of Diamond Jewelry. Also, Diamonds mounted in the most beautiful manner, equal to any work in the United States, at moderate prices.

Silver plated Tea Sets, Silver plated Knives and Forks—beautiful goods, and look equal to Silver.

CALIFORNIA GOLD BOUGHT OR MADE UP TO ORDER.

☞All descriptions of Hair Jewelry, such as Breastpins, Ear Rings, Bracelets, Chains, Charms, made to order in the most beautiful style. Old Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange

We can send by mail, with perfect safety, Watches or Jewelry to any part of the United States. All orders must be accompanied with the Cash. No goods sent unless the money is first received. Call or address

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
802 Chestnut Street, Phil'a.

May 18,'60.—6 ms.

LOOKING GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS. PICTURE FRAMES, OIL PAINTINGS,

The most extensive and elegant assortment at the very lowest rates.—Glasses in store of every description. *Mahogany* framed Glasses, for country sales. Print and Portrait frames, Window Cornices, Gilt *Mouldings*, etc. Estimates for furnishing Glasses to fill every space, by mail on application. Engravings for Grecian and Antique Paintings.—Catalogues gratis.

JAS. S. EARLE & SON,
816 Chestnut St., Phil'a.

May 18,'60.—1 yr.

TO SCHOOL DIRECTORS & TEACHERS.—

The examination of Teachers and the renewing of certificates, will take place in the several townships as follows, to wit: In Cumberland Valley, at May's school house, on September 22d; in Harrison, at Comp's school house on the 24th; in Londonderry; at Bridgeport, on the 25th; in Juniata, at Buena Vista on the 26th; in Schellsburg on the 27th; in St. Clair at Eight Square, on the 28th; in Union, at Mowry's mill on the 29th; in Hopewell, at Dasher's on the 1st Oct; in Broad Top, at Hopewell on the 2d; in Liberty, at Stonerstown on the 3d; in Middle Woodberry, at Woodberry on the 4th; in South Woodberry at Enterprise on the 5th; in Snake Spring at Hartley's on the 6th; in Bedford township, at Bedford on the 10th; in West Providence at Bloody Run on the 11th; in East Providence at Householder's on the 12th; in Monroe, at Clearville on the 13th; in Southampton at Chaneysville on the 15th; in Colerain at Rainsburg on the 16th; and in Bedford borough on the 20th.

The above examinations will commence at nine o'clock, A. M.

Teachers and Directors should be punctual at the hour appointed, as we wish to see all the Directors on the day of examination, in their respective townships; we therefore earnestly request them all to be present.

All County Certificates, issued since the last regular township examinations, are hereby rendered null. Teachers are requested to bring their certificates with them, as the former Superintendent has failed to furnish us with the Duplicates of the same.

GEO. SIGAFOOS,
Sept. 10, 1860. Co. Superintendent.

PUBLIC SALE OF GEORGE B. KAY'S REAL ESTATE, IN HOPEWELL TP.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, 15th of NOVEMBER, next the folowing described real estate, viz: THE MANSION TRACT of said deceased, containing 262½ acres, about 165 acres cleared and under fence, and in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are ONE NEW LOG FRAME HOUSE, BANK BARN, and the necessary out buildings. This farm is one of the best in Hopewell township, being good limestone land and having three good springs and orchard thereon.

One other Tract containing 115 Acres, 132 per. about 61 acres cleared and under fence. The improvements are two Log Houses, two Stables and out buildings. There is a good spring on the premises, and also an orchard thereon. This is good land, and in a good state of cultivation.

These lands are all in a good section of country, within a short distance of the Rail Road and at the door of a ready market all the time.

TERMS—One third to remain in property during lifetime of widow, the interest thereon payable to her annually—one third in hand at confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest.

JAMES KAY,
Sept. 14, 1860. Trustee.

ELECTION NOTICE.

The Stockholders of the Bedford Mineral Springs Company, are hereby notified that the annual election of President and Directors of said Company, will be held at the Bedford Springs, on Thursday, the 11th day of October, inst., between the hours of one and three o'clock P. M. of said day.

JOHN P. REED,
Sep. 21, 1860. Secretary.

MACCARONI, CHEESE, CRACKERS, CRYStalized Fruit and Gum Candies for sale by
july29. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

MARK THESE FACTS!

THE TESTIMONY OF THE WHOLE WORLD.

Holloway's Ointment.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Sores and Ulcers.

All description of sores are remediable by the proper and diligent use of this inestimable preparation. To attempt to cure bad legs by plastering the edges of the wound together is a folly; for should the skin unite, a boggy diseased condition remains underneath to break out with tenfold fury in a few days. The only rational and successful treatment, as indicated by nature, is to reduce the inflammation in and about the wound, and to soothe the neighboring parts by rubbing in plenty of the Ointment, as salt is forced into meat.

Diptheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat, and Scarlet and other Fevers.

Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times a day into the chest, throat and neck of the patient; it will soon penetrate, and give immediate relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must operate upon the whole system ere its influence can be felt in any local part whereas the Ointment will do its work at once.—Whoever tries the unguent in the above manner, for the diseases named, or any similar disorders affecting the chest and throat, will find themselves relieved as by a charm.

Piles, Fistulas, Strictures.

The above class of complaints will be removed by nightly fomenting the parts with warm water, and then most effectually rubbing in the Ointment. Persons suffering from these direful complaints lose not a moment in arresting their progress. It should be understood that it is not sufficient merely to smear the Ointment on the affected parts, but it must be well rubbed in for some considerable time two or three times a day, that it may be taken into the system, whence it will remove any hidden sore or wound as effectually as though palpable to the eye. There again bread and water poultices, after the rubbing in of the Ointment, will do great service. This is the only sure treatment for females, cases of cancer in the stomach, or where there may be a general bearing down.

Indiscretions of Youth;—Sores and Ulcers.

Blotches, as also swellings, can, with certainty be radically cured if the Ointment be used freely and the Pills be taken night and morning as recommended in the printed instructions. When treated in any other way they only dry up in one place to break out in another; whereas this Ointment will remove the humour from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy being. It will require time with the use of the Pills to ensure a lasting cure.

Dropsical Swellings, Paralysis and Stiff Joints.

Although the above complaints differ widely in their origin and nature, yet they all require local treatment. Many of the worst cases, of such diseases, will yield in comparatively short space of time, when this Ointment is diligently rubbed into the parts affected, even after every other means have failed. In all serious maladies the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Both the Ointments and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bad Legs,
Bad Breasts,
Burns,
Bunions,
Bites of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies,
Coco-bay,
Chiego-foot,
Chilblains,
Chapped Hands,
Corns (Soft)
Cancers,
Contracted and Stiff Joints,
Elephantiasis,
Fistulas,
Gout,
Glandular Swellings,
Lumbago,
Rheumatism,
Scalds,
Sore Nipples,
Sore-throats,
Skin Diseases,
Scurvy,
Sore-heads
Tumors,
Ulcers,
Wounds,
Yaws.

☞**CAUTION!**—None genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

***Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts and $1 each.

☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Nov. 18, 1859.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

BETWEEN
CHAMBERSBURG & LATROBE, via BEDFORD.

A new and splendid line of Concord built Coaches, leaves Chambersburg daily (Sunday excepted) at 7 A. M., and arrives in Bedford at 7 P. M. same day. Leaves Bedford daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M., for Latrobe, making close connection with Mail train for Pittsburg and the West. Returning, leaves Latrobe daily (Sundays excepted) on the arrival of the train from Pittsburg, at 9 30, A. M., and arrives in Bedford same evening. Passengers wishing to go East, take the coach next morning at 7 A. M., and arrive at Chambersburg same evening at 7 P. M.

RATES OF FARE:—From Bedford to Chambersburg, $3 50. From Bedford to Latrobe, $3 50. From Bedford to Pittsburg, $1.25.

The stock on this road cannot be surpassed by any in the State, and the drivers are careful, sober and accommodating. This is the cheapest, most expeditious and pleasant route passengers can take, going East or West. For further information apply to James Reamer, Chambersburg, John Hafer, Bedford, Chas. W. Fisher, Latrobe.

A. J. REESIDE, Contractor.

N. B. Passengers for Somerset and Johnstown, connect at Stoystown with J. A. Garman's Line of Mail Coaches, also, at Jenner X Roads with E. Kierman's mail line.

Sept. 7, 1860.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—

By Virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned administrator of the Estate of Peter Barndollar, late of West Providence township, dec'd., will sell on Saturday, the 6th day of October, next., on the premise, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One Tract of land, situate on the South side of the Juniata river in said township, containing 217 acres and allowance, adjoining lands of David Spark, Jacob Barndollar and others, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, in a good state of cultivation; 10 acres thereof good meadow and a quantity more can be made. The improvements consist in part of a Two Story Double Log Dwelling House, Barn, Wagon Shed, Spring-house and other out buildings. There is also an apple orchard of good fruit on the premises; also a sugar camp.

This property is certainly a desirable one account of its locality, being but one mile from the contemplated Rail Road, and a stream passing through it affording good water power for mill purposes.

ALSO—One other tract adjoining the above, containing 22 acres and allowance, well timbered held by warrant.

TERMS:—One third in hand after confirmation of Sale, to wit: On the first of April, 1861, when a deed will be made and possession given. The remainder in two equal annual payments, thereafter, without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds or bonds and mortgage.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR,
Sept. 3d, 1860. Administrator.

PROCLAMATION OF GENEral election.--Whereas, in and by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said Elections, and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be el cted. I **WM. S. FLUKE**, Sheriff of the County of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the Electors of the County of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said County, on the second day after the first Monday, being the 6th day of November, 1860, at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the Borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said Borough.

The electors of Broad Top township to meet at the School House in the town of Hopewell.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of Joshua Filler, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new School House erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at schoolhouse number 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's School House in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the School House near the house of John Dasker in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill, as a shop, in Bridgeport, in said township.

The electors of the township of Liberty to meet at the School House in Stonerstown in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville, in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick School House in said borough.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick School House in the borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the School House near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at the log School House at Bloody Run in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at the store near the dwelling house of Gideon Trout in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the school house near Mowry's Mill, in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's mill in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams in said township.

The electors of the township of Middle Woodberry to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry; at which time, and the places designated, the qualified electors will elect by ballot twenty seven electors for the State of Pennsylvania, to cast the vote of said State, for President and Vice President of the United States.

The election to be opened between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock in the forenoon, by public proclamation, and to keep open till 7 o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

Notice is Hereby Given,

That every person excepting Justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer, agent who is or shall be employed under the legislature, executive or Judiciary department of this State or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or Commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time, the office or appointment of Judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2d, 1819, further provides as follows, to wit:

"That the inspectors and judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 8 o'clock in the morning of the 2d Tuesday of October, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector, shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election the qualified voters for the township, ward or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such a vacancy.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors, and judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of twenty one or more, who shall have resided in this state at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days, immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. *Provided*, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shal be entitled to vote, although they shall not havi paid tax.

"No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants, furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or in a failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make a like note in the lists of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners, and assessors, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such persons on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove in the district for the purpose of voting therein.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes, as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act, from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice any intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any time not less than nor more than twelve months and it shall be shown in the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district, or township where said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount they bet or offered to bet.

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on Friday, next following the holding of said election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 31st day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eighthundred and sixty, and the eighty-fifth of the Independence of the United States.

WM. S. FLUKE, *Sheriff.*

August 31st, 1860.

FOR SALE,
OR TRADE,

A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 131 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two story Frame House, Log House, Barn, &c. There is a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation. For particulars inquire of David Daniel, in possession, or George Cleugh, at Spang's

—ALSO—

A Grist-mill property in Harman's Bottom, now owned by Lewis N. Fyan. The mill is a large frame with two overshot whells and four run of stone; in good order, and in a good settlement, with a sufficient supply of water. The farm contains nearly 400 acres; about 100 alluvial soil, and cleared; and the balance well timbered. The improvements are a large brick house, tenant house, miller's house, barn, distillery, &c. The farm can be divided without disadvantage. Terms reasonable.

—ALSO—

A tract of land in St. Clair tp., containing 93 acres, or thereabouts, about 55 acres cleared, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant-house and two log stables thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Wm. Keefe, Jacob Semler and others; formerly the property of George Kimberlin.

—ALSO—

a Farm of 166 acres, about 100 cleared, with Double Log House, New Bank Barn, and two good orchards thereon, lying on the Juniata River, two miles from Stonerstown, and half a mile from the rail road. This farm is composed of a good quality of river bottom land, 30 or 40 acres of which can be put into good meadow. The whole is now in a good state of cultivation.

—ALSO—

A farm of 118 acres of limestone land in Liberty Township near Stonerstown, known as the "John Stoler property," adjoining lands of 'Squire Kensinger, Stoler and others. The improvements are a Log House, Log Barn &c. There is good water on the premises, also an orchard of good fruit.

—ALSO—

A new two-story Rough-cast House and two lots of ground in Broadtop city.

—ALSO—

160 acres of the best quality of land in Harrison county, Iowa, near the Missouri, and close to the county seat.

—ALSO—

A Lot of ground in Omaha city, Nebraska.

—ALSO—

100 acres of land, in Southampton Township, Bedford county, lately owned by Wm. Lashley.

TERMS to suit buyers.

O. E. SHANNON,
Jan 27, 1860 Bedford, Pa

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN NAPIER TOWNSHIP.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, acting Executor of Thomas McCreary, late of Napier Township, dec'd, will expose to public sale upon the premises, the real estate of said dec'd, on Thursday the, 18th day of October next.

Said estate consists of four tracts, viz:

The Mansion tract, containing 409 acres, about 125 acres cleared and under fence, with two log houses and log barn thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon, situate on the head waters of Dunning's creek, and having a good spring of water on the premises, adjoining lands of Geo. N. Ellis, Emanuel Weaver, Jos. Black, Wm. Wolf and others.

ALSO,

One other tract, containing one hundred and fifty four acres, about 50 acres cleared; the improvements are a log house and log barn, and a small young orchard, adjoining the above on Dunning's creek; this tract, as well as the above, contains good meadow land.

ALSO,

One other tract containing 115 acres, adjoining the above, and having thereon erected a log house and log barn. This tract contains a good apple orchard; also a spring of water near the house, and good meadow land.

ALSO,

One other tract adjoining the above, and, containing about 63 acres, about 40 of which are cleared. The improvements are a log house, log barn, apple orchard, &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

TERMS made known on day of sale.

HENRY TAYLOR,
acting Ex'or of
THOMAS McCREARY, dec'd.
Sep. 21, 1860.

H. L. GODBOLD,
TUNER & REPAIRER

of Pianos, Melodeons &c., has made arrangements to visit this place regularly at stated periods. The next visit will be in October. Yearly contracts made. Price for tuning $2.00. First class pianos for sale. Orders to be left at the "Gazette" office. H. L. G. has permission to refer to the following persons for whom he has tuned:

Hon. A. King, Hon. S. L. Russell, John Mower, Esq., O. E. Shannon, Esq., Dr. W. H. Watson, Rev. S. Barnes, Mrs. Freytet.

June 29,'60.

MACCARONI, CHEESE, CRACKERS, CRYStalized Fruit and Gum Candies for sale by
july20. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

Sleigh soles, wash kettles, of different sizes, wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞ PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER, and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS.

IT is a fact that, at some period, every member of the human family is subject to disease or disturbance of the bodily functions; but, with the aid of a good tonic and the exercise of plain common sense, they may be able so to regulate the system as to secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is certainly that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life. For this purpose, Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation bearing his name, which is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels, and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus, by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints, arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c., these Bitters have no equal.

Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent, in all its various forms, than any other, and the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind; then why not use an article known to be infallible? All nations have their Bitters, as a preventive of disease and strengthener of the system in general; and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which have tended to prove the value of this great preparation in the scale of medical science.

FEVER AND AGUE.—This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, none of the above-stated diseases can be contracted, even in exposed situations, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as they neither create nausea nor offend the palate, and render unnecessary any change of diet or interruption of ordinary pursuits, but promote sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in Advanced Years, who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and need only be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and, before so doing, should ask their physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtue of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

☞ **Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America, and Germany.**

For Sale by H. C. Reamer, and other druggists throughout the county.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will sell at public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 25th day of October, inst., a tract of land containing 80 acres more or less, about 20 acres under cultivation, and some 30 acres more suitable for meadow, having thereon erected a two story log house and a log barn, also a young apple orchard thereon, and a sugar camp: good running water at the door, adjoining lands of Ellis Rodgers, Stephen Wonders, Jonathen Bomgardner and others, situate in Napier Township, Bedford County, being late the residence of George N. Davis deceased. The sale will begin at 10 o'clock A. M. when terms of sale will be made known. Persons desiring to purchase, will find this a very desirable property and are invited to attend.

GEORGE N. ELLIS,
Adm'r of Geo. N. Davis, dec'd.
Sep. 21, 1860.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will be exposed to Public Sale on the premises, on Saturday, the 6th day of October next—the following Real Estate, to wit:

One lot of ground situate in the town of Buena Vista, Bedford co., with a two story frame house, plastered, and stable thereon—adjoining property of John Garver and Charles Hillegas, late the property of Nicholas Kegg, Esq., dec'd.

TERMS: Fifty dollars in hand on confirmation of Sale, and the remainder the 1st of April next, after confirmation.

WM. GILLESPIE,
Sept. 7, 1860. Adm'r. of N. Kegg, dec'd.

A LOT OF PURE MAPLE SUGAR, FOR SALE by
July20,'60. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

Bedford Hotel.
AND GENERAL STGE OFFICE.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞ Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞ *All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.
March 16, 1855.

D. BORDER,
CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,
AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constautly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the best style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1857

Iron City College

CHEAPEST! BEST!! LARGEST!!!
$35.00

Pays for Tuition in Single and Double Entry Book Keeping, Commercial Arithmetic and Lectures.

BOARD 8 WEEKS $20, STATIONARY $7.
ENTIRE EXPENSES $62.

Usual time from 6 to 10 weeks. Every Student, upon graduating, is guaranteed competent to manage the books of any business, and qualified to earn a salary of from

$500 to $1000

Students enter at any time—No Vacation—Review at pleasure.

First Premiums for Best Business Writing for 1856, received at Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Ohio State Fairs. Also, at the principal Fairs of the Union for the past four years.

☞ Ministers' Sons received at half price.

For Circulars, Specimens and Embellished Views of the College, inclose five letter stamps to

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburg, Pa.
Jan 13, 1860.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE;

REV. JOHN LYON,
T. LYTTLETON LYON, A. M., } PRINCIPALS.

THE Summer session of this institution will open on Friday, the 4th day of May 1860.

It is the design of the Principals, to make this Academy, in all respects, a first class Institution, for the thorough instruction of youth of both sexes, and to prepare them for any profession or position in life.

The high moral and scientific tone of the school is well known to this community, and a strict discipline will be enforced.

A few boys, (the number is limited to ten,) will be received into the family of the Principals, as boarders.

The beauty of the scenery and the salubrity of the climate render Bedford a most desirable location for such a school.

Persons from abroad, visiting at the Springs, can be near their children during the summer.

It is desirable that pupils should enter at the commencement of the session, and no pupil will be received for less than one quarter.

TERMS. } $200 per year, including boarding, washing, fuel, light, and Tuition in all the branches.

Terms for day scholars:

Per Quarter. } $6.—English Branches.
$7.50, Classical do &c.

June 10,'59.

BEDFORD MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa., the following farming utensils of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:

FOUR AND SIX HORSE TUMBLING SHAFT POWER MACHINES,

with large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superiors for strength and speed are not made in this or any other County in the State.

Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap Power Machine, with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working, this machine has no superior any where. THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind. Two and three Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines, a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers, single and double shovel Ploughs, Horse Rakes, Lever Cutting Boxes, Harrows and Wheelbarrows, made to order.

All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

Repairing of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.

Castings for all my machines, made at the Foundry of Shires & Jordan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability. Blacksmithing done to order. All my work warranted to give satisfaction.

From a past experience of over twenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.

Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.

PETER H. SHIRES,
June 8, 1860.-6m. Machinist.

BEST! CHEAPEST!! COMMERCIAL SCHOOL IN THE LAND!!!

W. P. TOTTEN, desires to inform the public that he has just opened a commercial department in the Allegheny Male and Female Seminary. He would respectfully advise the community that Book keeping, ornamental Penmanship, Card Writing and everything pertaining to a commercial education are now taught in the above named Institution. Tuition for single entry and farmer's set $2.50. Double entry and Mechanic's set, $4.50 per quarter. with the advantage of all the lectures.—Enter at any time.—Diplomas awarded at the completion of a full course.

June 1, 1860.

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,
RAINSBURG, Pa
FACULTY.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B., Principal, Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.
Wm. S. Smith, Prof. of Mathematics.
Jas. H. Miller, Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.
Rev. B. F. Stevens, Lecturer on Moral Philosophy &c.
Wm. A. Stephens, Prof. of English Grammar &c.
Dr. J. Hughes, Lecturer on Anatomy &c.
Mrs. E. V. Osborne, Preceptress, Teacher of Drawing French, Botany &c.
B. F. Drott, Prof. of Instrumental Music.

Price of Tuition for term of 11 weeks.

Common English Branches	$3 25
Higher Branches, including common, each	80
Latin and Greek, each	2 00
German and French, each	2 50
Book-keeping and Commercial calculations	1 50
ORNAMENTAL.	
Drawing	2 50
Colored crayon, and water colors, each	3 00
Oil painting	5 00
Hair and wax flowers, each	3 00
Pellis work	3 00
Embroidery	1 50
Piano music, with use of instrument	10 00

Board $ 1 75 per week including room rent, fuel, furniture &c. This is one of the best, and cheapest institutions in the country. The whole expense per term need not be more than twenty-five dollars.—Second Quarter of summer session commences April the 5th, 1860.

Teachers will be instructed free of charge in the Normal Department.

For particulars, address the Principal.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
Rainsburg, Bedford co., April 22, 1859.

DRUGS AND BOOKS
H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.

(At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C Reamer.)

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

UNION HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he still keeps the Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all friends and the travelling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞ Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.
June 3, 1859.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

J. W. SCOTT.
(Late of the firm of Winchester & Scott.)
Gentlemen's Furnishing Store
and
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
No. 814 Chestnut Street,
(Nearly opposite the GIRARD HOUSE,)
PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. SCOTT, would respectfully call the attention of his former friends to his new Store, and is prepared to fill orders for SHIRTS at short notice. A perfect fit guarantied. COUNTRY TRADE supplied with FINE SHIRTS and COLLARS.

October, 8, 1859-1y.

Spectacles!

The subscriber has just received a splendid variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel Spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

DANIEL BORDER.
Bedford, May 22, 1857.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.
Bedford, April 20, 1860.

BLASTING POWDER AND SAFETY FUSES, for sale at
july20,'60. A. L. DEFIBAUGH'S.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscrbers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Aschom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, easting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best Eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASCHOM.
Nov. 11, 1859

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
June 17,'59.-1y.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Castings of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Sonderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.
March 26, 1858.

MANHOOD.
HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

Just Published, in a sealed Envelope,

On the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and Involuntary Emissions, Impotency and Mental and Physical Incapacity.

BY ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.,
Author of "The Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without Medicine and without dangerous Surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, M. D., 480 first Avenue, New York Post Box 4586.

Jan. 2,1860.

TO MILLOWNERS!—

S. D. BROAD has made Schellsburg his permanent residence, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in the Mill Wright line, on the most approved and durable plans, and reasonable terms.

He has on hand the most improved Smut and Screening Machines, Mill Brushes, Anchor Bolting Cloths, both new and old, at city prices. Mill Burs can be procured from him and shipped to any point.

S. D. BROAD.
Schellsburg, Bedford Co., }
March 4, 1859. }

American Life Insurance & Trust Co.
CAPITAL Stock, $500,000.
COMPANY'S BUILDING, WALNUT STREET,
S. E. CORNER OF FOURTH, PHILADELPHIA.

LIFE insurance at the usual mutual rates, at about 20 per cent less, or at total abstinence rates, at the lowest in the world.

J. C. SIMS, A. WHILLDIN,
Secretary. President.
JOHN J. SCHELL, Agent,
Jan. 27, 1860. Bedford, Pa.

BEDFORD COUNTY MAP.

I Will make a directory map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to justify me in the enterprise.

The map will be large and well finished and will show the location of all the public roads streams, boundary lines, towns, villages, Hotels, Churches, School Houses, Post Offices, stores, grist mills, saw mills &c., &c., and will contain the names of all the property holders, and show the busines that almost each one is engaged in. I will put on the same sheet maps of all the towns and large villages, also tables and statistics of the County and (if taken in time) the census of 1860. Pains will be taken to make it as reliable as any Map in the State.

July 1,'59. EDW'D. L. WALKER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the Estate of James McDaniel, late of West Providence Township, Bedford County, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, notice is therefore, given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment immediately and to those having claims, to present them forthwith for settlement.

JOSEPH McDANIEL,
Aug. 10,'60. Adm'r.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
S. E. Cor. 11th & Market Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

W. KANAGA, }
M. McVEY, } PROPRIETORS.
Feb. 3, 1860.